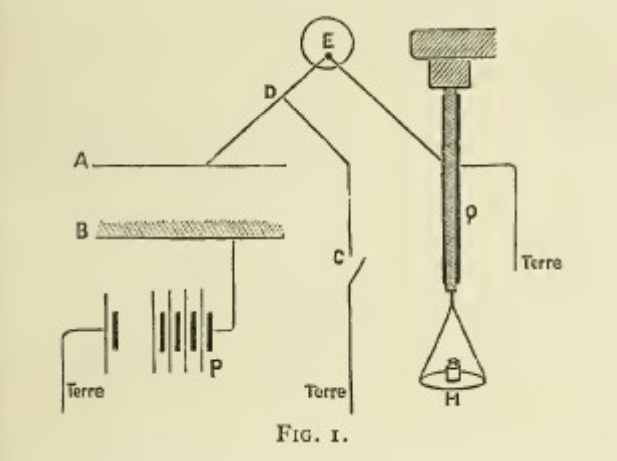


Fig. 1.

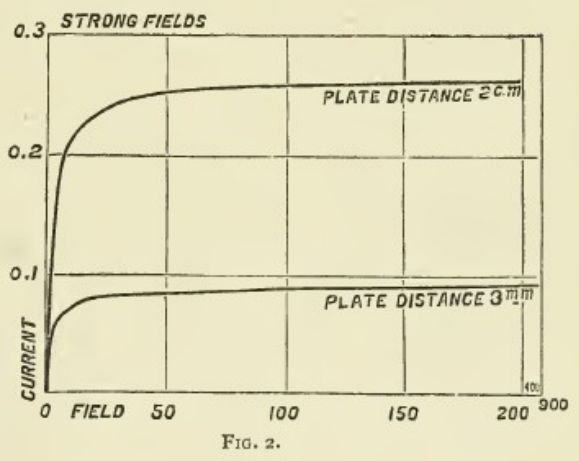


Fig. 2.

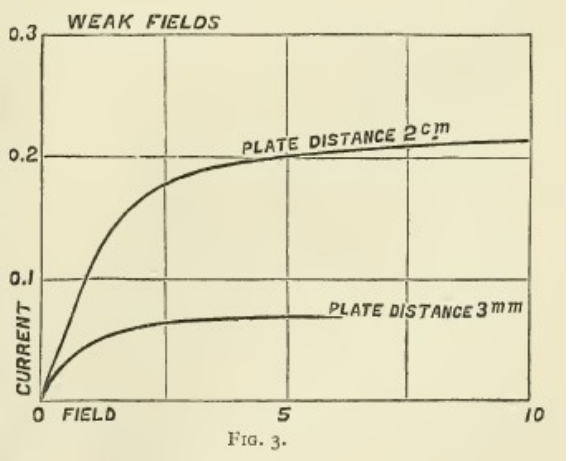


Fig. 3.

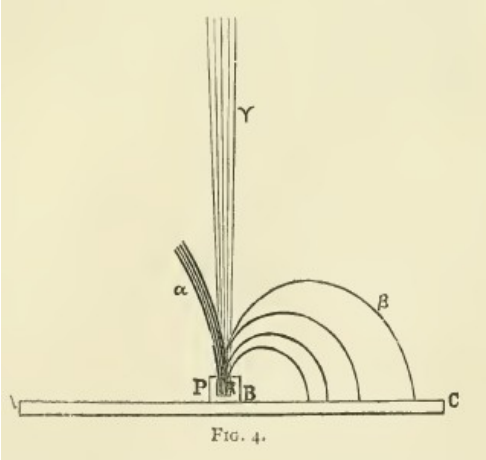
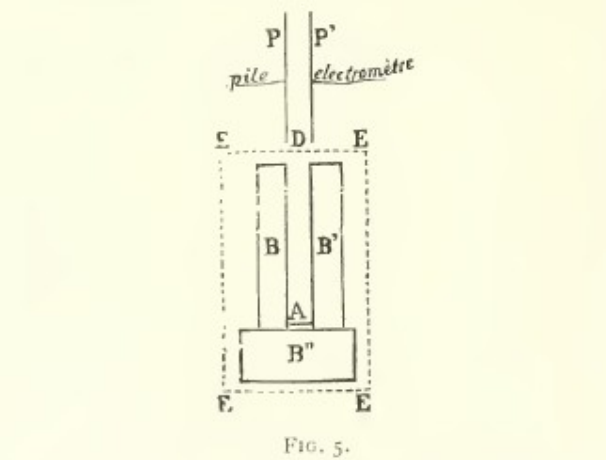


Fig. 4.



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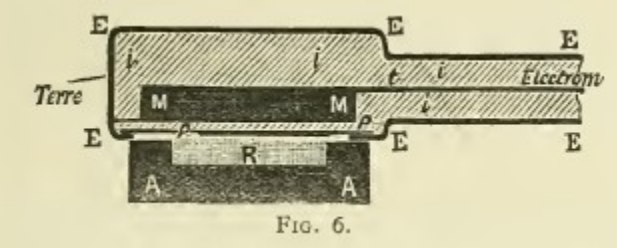

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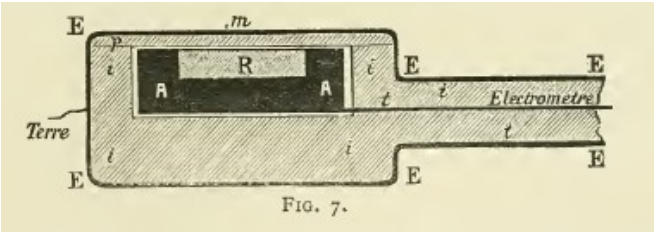

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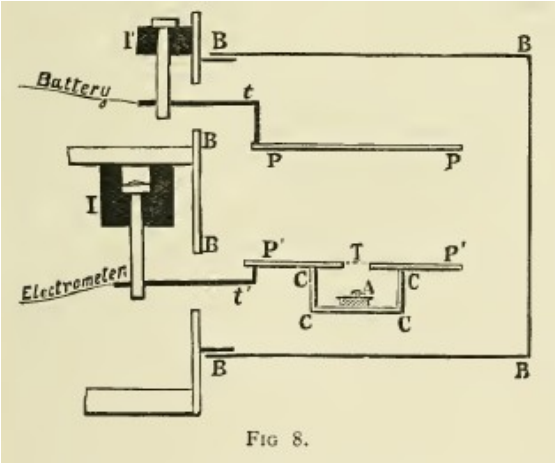

Fig 8.

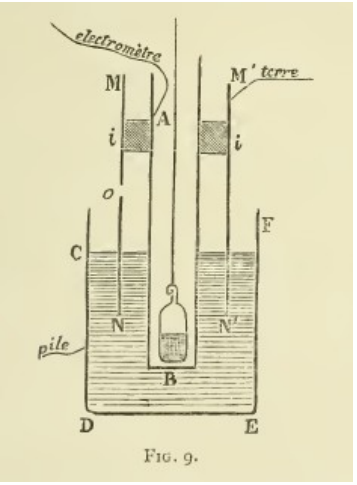

Fig. 9.

Radioactive Substances
(Figures and Equations) by Marie Curie (1867-1934)

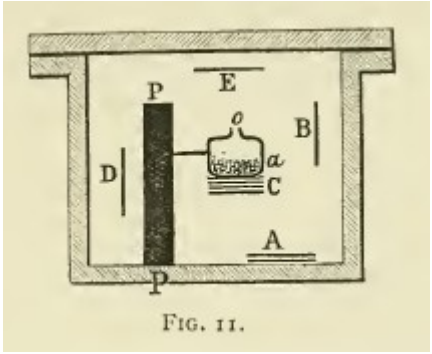

Fig. 11.

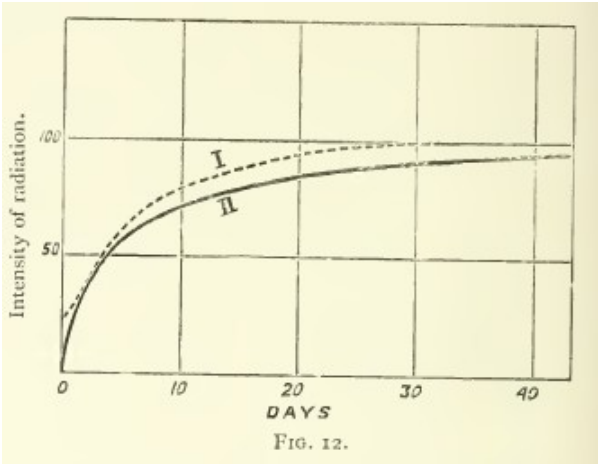

Fig. 12.

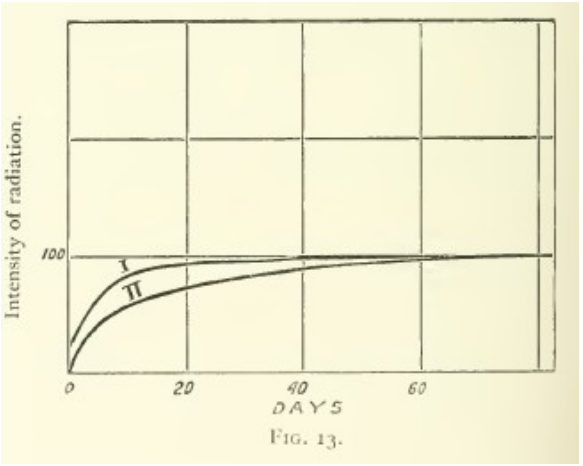

Fig. 13.

equation from page 176 (PDF: pp510), section:
The Actions of The Electric Field upon the Deflected β-Rays of Radium

$$\delta = \frac{e\,F\,l\left(\frac{l}{2}+h\right)}{mv^2};$$

equation from page 176 (PDF: pp510), section:
Relation of the Charge to the Mass for a Particle Negatively Charged emitted by Radium.

$$H\rho = \frac{m}{e}v.$$

equations from page 271 (PDF: pp611), section:
Theory of Interpretation of the Causes of Variations of Activity of Radium Salts after Solution and after Heating.

$$q = q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \quad 1,$$

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{q_0}{\theta} e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} = -\frac{q}{\theta};$$

$$\Delta = \frac{Q}{\theta} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \quad 2,$$

from which—

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \Delta - \frac{q}{\theta} = \frac{Q-q}{\theta},$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(Q-q) = -\frac{Q-q}{\theta},$$

$$Q - q = (Q - q_0)\, e^{-\frac{t}{\theta}} \quad \ldots\ldots \quad 3.$$

Radioactive Substances

(Figures and Equations) by Marie Curie (1867-1934)